Central Processing Unit 102

Disk Storage 108

Memory 104

Control 106

100

Modem 116

Audio input 118

Audio output 120

Networks 122

Scanner 124

Auxiliary input and storage devices 126

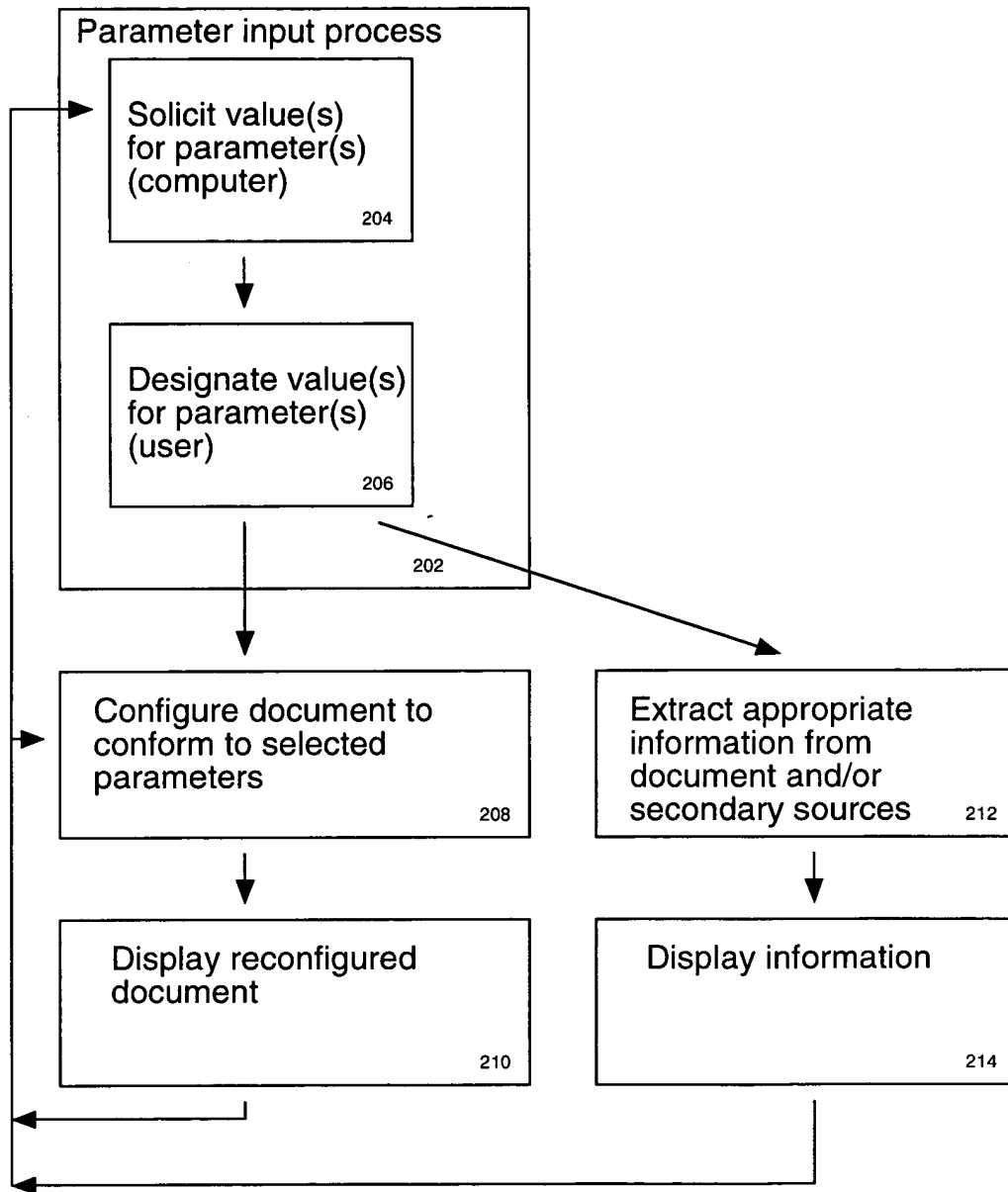**Display** 110

Keyboard 112

Printer 114

Cursor Control 128

FIGURE 1. Computer system

Parameter input process

Solicit value(s)
for parameter(s)
(computer)

204

↓

Designate value(s)
for parameter(s)
(user)

206

202

Configure document to
conform to selected
parameters

208

↓

Display reconfigured
document

210

Extract appropriate
information from
document and/or
secondary sources   212

↓

Display information

214

Figure 2.

```
amendment
cabinet
citizen
Congress
Constitution
government
House of Representatives
President
Vice-president
Senate
Supreme Court
veto
```

Figure 3. Sample wordlist

Figure 4.

File Edit Display Annotate Search Audio Windows Help
402 404 406 410 412 414 416 418

Preread (409) Links (417) Annotation List (419) Add to wordlist (411) Highlight/skip (421) Advance (423) Modes (425) Annotate (427)

Text: *The General Principles of Constitutional Law in the U.S.* by T.M. Cooley

These cases will sufficiently suggest the proper rule of decision for others[1].

The Departments of Government. - The Constitution of the United States creates three departments of government, and directly or by implication determines their powers.

The Legislature. - All the legislative powers granted by the Constitution are vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives[2], subject to a qualified veto in the President.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the **electors** in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature[3]. Each State will determine for itself what these qualifications shall be.

No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States,

4051
[1] IN COOLEY, CONST. LIM., CH. 5, IS A LARGE COLLECTION OF AUTHORITIES ON THIS SUBJECT

4052
[2] U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 1.
4053
elector: one who votes

3U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 2.
4054

Class notes: The professor said this could be on the exam

415
Information
Reading speed Location 431

Reading speed: 327.4 wpm

Words read: 3929

Time: 12 minutes

4132 4131 413 429

Include Select Go to text Collapse Expand Hide Outline arrows Advance
Outline

▼**Chapter III. Distribution of the Powers of Government**
▼ Necessity of Separation of Powers
▼ The Departments of Government
      Departments of Government
         Apportionment of powers to   4133
▼ The Legislature
      Apportionment
         of representatives
      Senate, Federal
         constitutional provisions respecting
      Vacancies
         in Congress, how filled

File --402

       Load parameter set --420

       Load recent parameters --422

       Save parameter set --424

       Save parameter set as . . . --426

       Page setup --428

       Print --430

       Print selection --432

       Quit --434

Figure 4A. File Menu

Edit --404
>   Backtrack --436

>   Copy --438
>   Select All --440

>   Show all parameters --442
>   Shortcuts --444
>   Assign shortcut key --445
>   List shortcuts --447
>   Make toolbar --446
>   Interview --448
>   Create/edit wordlist --450
>   Quiz --452

Figure 4B. Edit Menu

Display --406
    New Block --454
        Text --> designate source
        Outline --> designate linked text, whether to generate or load
        Information
    Delete Block --456
    Shape --458
        Rectangle
        Circle
        Oval
        Other
    Block attributes --460
        Foreground
        Background
        Page/Block location
    Text Attributes --462
        Font
        Size
        Style
        Color
        Justification
        Line spacing
        Word/letter spacing
        Margins
        Line/sentence numbering
    Display size --464
        Maximum
        Minimum
        Default

        Characters
        syllables
        words
        clauses
        sentences
        paragraphs

Figure 4C. Display menu and submenus

Text toolbar --403
        Preread --409
                Assess text --466
                Create concordance --468
                        Schema parameter input
                              Wordlist
                              Repetitions
                              Display order
                        Schema results
                              Reference
                              Select
                              More
                              Wordlist (save)

Figure 4D. Text toolbar, Preread menu & submenus

Text toolbar --403

Links --417

Reference --470
Select reference works --4701
Input --4702
Wordlist
Part of speech
Type
Select
Lookup mode --4703
Predefined modes
User-defined modes
Display --4704
Annotations --472
List available annotation types for display
Editing mode --4721
Same text --474
Figures
Tables
Footnotes
Endnotes
Links within text
External --476
Network
Internet
Location (defined for each displayed link) --478
Text body/Margin toggle
Display lines to link
Describe location in text
Annotation list --419
(list annotation types for display in this list)
(list annotations of selected types)

Add to wordlist --411

Figure 4E.   Text toolbar with Links, Annotation List, Add to wordlist menus and submenus

Text toolbar --403

      Highlight/skip --421

            Encoding --480

                Parts of speech

                Links

                Lists

                Location on page

            Skip/Include --482

                Skip --4821

                    All text

                    Parts of speech --4822

                    Links

                    Lists

                    Location on page

                Include --4823

                    All text

                    Parts of speech

                    Links

                    Lists

                    Location on page

        Cursor --484

            Visual

            Audio

        Attributes (defined for each type of highlight/skip) --486

Figure 4F. Text toolbar with Highlight/skip menu & submenus

Text toolbar --403

    Advance --423

        Select display type ---488

            Scroll toggle

            Block toggle

                Don't erase previous

        Select speed --490

            Manual --4901

                change selected key

            Text presentation --4902

                letter-by-letter

                word-by-word

                cluster-by-cluster

            Constant --4903

                If block

                    Interval

                    WPM

                    CPM

                If scroll

                    Lines/minute

                    WPM

                    CPM

            Variable --4904

                Variable-faster --4907

                Variable-slower --4908

                Variable-difficulty --4909

            Speed up (show key) --4905

                Rate

            Slow down (show key) --4906

                Rate

      Sequencing --492

        Options

Figure 4G. Text toolbar with Advance menu and submenus.

Text toolbar --403

  Modes --425
      Auto-annotate --4251
      List of user-defined parameter sets

   Annotate --427
      Change category- show current selected --4271
        List categories --4272
        New category --4273
     Add --4274
        Mark --4275
        Text (include provision for deletion of pre-existing text) --4276
          editing tools
        Audio --4277
        Link --4278
          video
          network
          program
          same document
          different document
     Remove --4279

Figure 4H. Text toolbar with Modes and Annotate menus and submenus

Information toolbar items --431
        Reading speed --4311
        Location (incl. Page number from original text, etc.) --4312

Figure 4I. Information toolbar

Outline toolbar --429

> Include (things to select for inclusion) --4291
>> Titles
>> Chapters
>> Headings
>> Figures
>> Tables
>> Index
>> Footnotes
>> Endnotes
>> Search results
>> Reverse indexing
>> -- other things, depending on what's defined
>>
>> Size (information on size of items in outline) --4292
>
> Select --4293
>> on outline
>> on related text
>>
>> elsewhere on outline
>>> all items at same level
>>> all items at higher level
>>> all items at lower level
>>> all items directly above
>>> all items directly below
>>> invert
>
> Go to text --4294
>
> Collapse --4295
>> Entire outline
>> all below current level
>> hide all below selected items
>> Current location
>
> Expand --4296
>> Entire outline
>> All above current level in outline
>> Next level
>> All below selected items
>
> Show/Hide outline arrows (toggle)--4297
>
> Advance --4298

Figure 4J.   Outline toolbar with menus and submenus

Search --412
       Find --4121
              Find all
              Forward
              Backward
              Reference
       Find again --4122
       Reverse Index --4123
              Distance from current location to search
                    (unless text is selected)
       Display results --4124
              On outline (which outline)/on text
       Attributes --4125
              Font
              Style
              Color
              Size

Audio --414
       Music --4141
       Other sounds --4142

Windows --416

Help --418

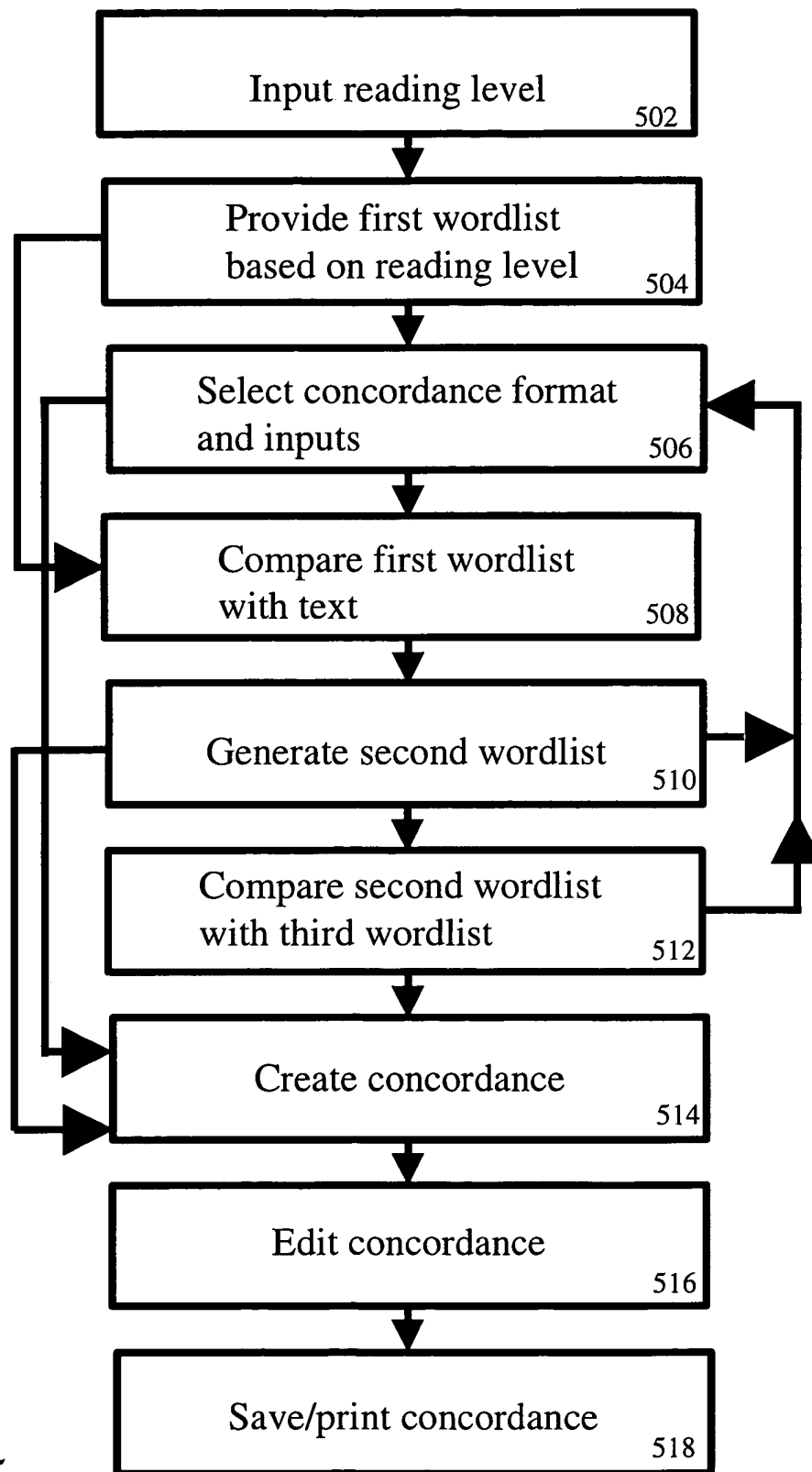**Figure 4K.   Search, Audio, Windows, and Help menu and submenus**

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                     │
│       Input reading level           │
│                              502    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│       Provide first wordlist        │
│       based on reading level        │
│                              504    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│     Select concordance format       │
│     and inputs                      │
│                              506    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│     Compare first wordlist          │
│     with text                       │
│                              508    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│     Generate second wordlist        │
│                              510    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│     Compare second wordlist         │
│     with third wordlist             │
│                              512    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│       Create concordance            │
│                              514    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│       Edit concordance              │
│                              516    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
                  │
                  ▼
┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│     Save/print concordance          │
│                              518    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘
```

FIG. 5

The _____ is composed of
members chosen every second year by
people of the several states, and the
electors in each State must have the
qualifications requisite for electors of
the most numerous branch of the State
legislature.

a) Senate
b) Supreme Court
c) President
d) House of Representatives
e) Congress

Next

Figure 6. Sample Quiz Question

700

702 → User's schema
704
☒ Preset
☐ User Defined
710

708
| Level 3 | ▼ | — 706

Add additional wordlist
712
| Author's index | ▼ |

716
Repetitions required in text:
| 2 | ▼ |

719
Display order:
| Alphabetical | ▼ | —720

722
Use in text:
| 1 sentence +/- | ▼ | 723

726
(Create concordance)
(Cancel) 728

Figure 7. Create concordance dialog box

Figure 8. Sample concordance result dialog box

Reference work: 910   911   Webster's Dictionary

Input: 912   913 Wordlist   listname 914

Ignore in document: 915   916 Punctuation   All 917

Occurrences: 918   First only 919

Reference lookup: define by 920 (Menu) — 921

Lookup mode: 922
923   Indentation / Left justified
Style / Bold
Position on line / First word 924
Columns / 2

Ignore in reference: 925   926 Punctuation   Hyphens 927

Display: First line from reference
928   Link to reference 929

Figure 9. Reference look up dialog box

1020

Annotation type: | Class notes |

1010

Annotation text: (Save) (Cancel)

The professor said this could be on the exam.

1040
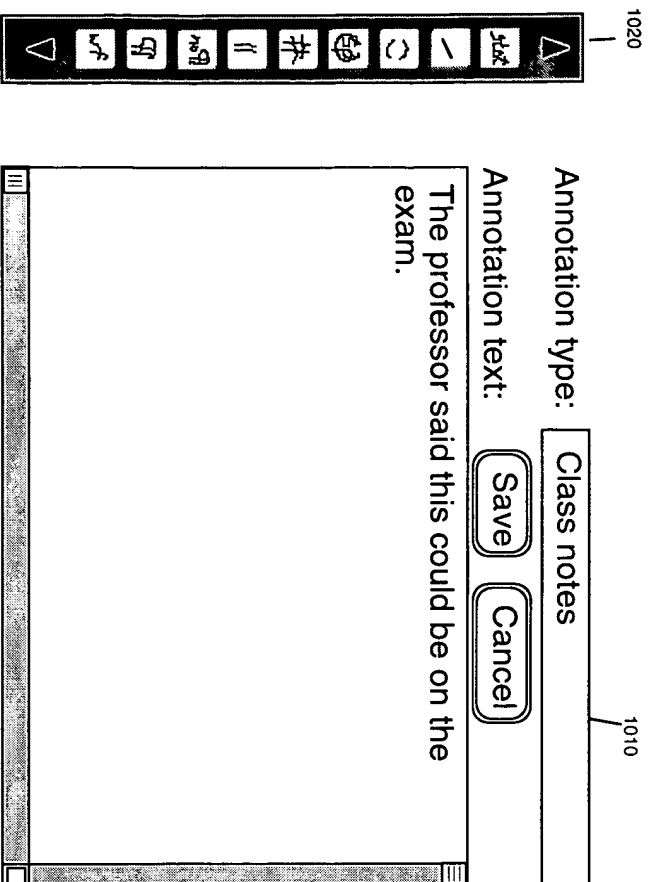
Figure 10. Annotation input dialog box
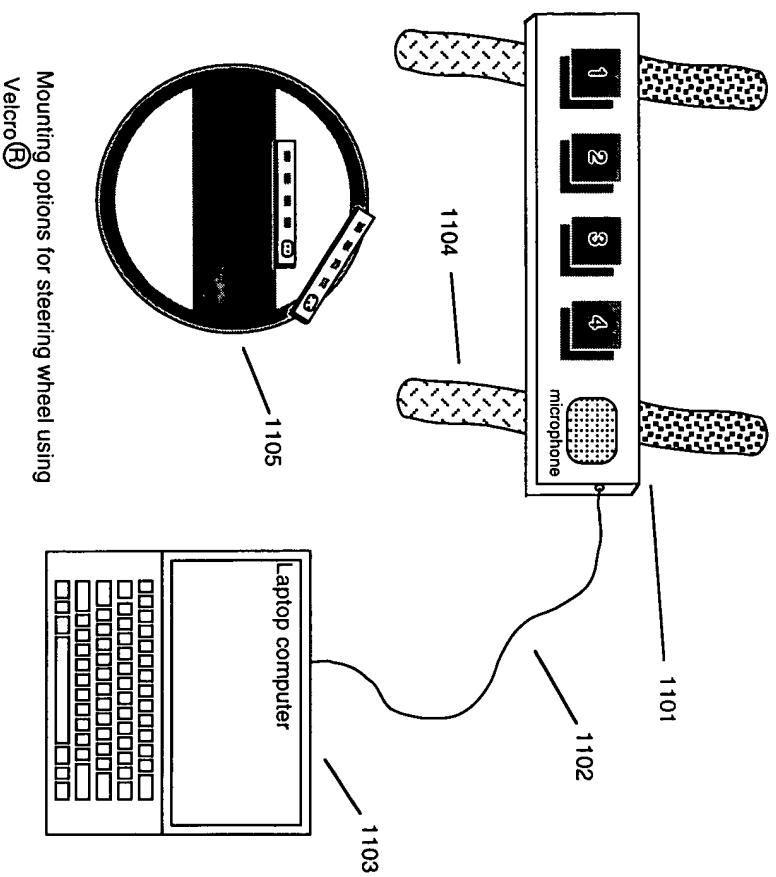
Figure 11. Automobile keyboard

Preread | Links | Annotation List | Add to wordlist | Highlight/skip | Text

These cases will sufficiently suggest the proper rule of decision for others[1] [[1]IN COOLEY, CONST. LIM., CH. 5, IS A LARGE COLLECTION OF AUTHORITIES ON THIS SUBJECT].

The Departments of Government. - The Constitution of the United States creates three departments of government, and directly or by implication determines their powers.

The Legislature. - All the legislative powers granted by the Constitution are vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives[2] [[2]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 1.], subject to a qualified veto in the President.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the **electors** [elector: one who votes] in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature[3] [[3]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 2.]. Each State will determine for itself what these qualifications shall be.

[Class notes: The professor said this could be on the exam] No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, or who at the time is not an inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen.

1210

Add to wordlist | Highlight/skip | Advance | Modes | Text

Representatives are apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed[1] [[1]U.S. CONSTITUTION, AMENDMENT 14, § 2. NOTE THE QUALIFICATION IN THE LATTER PART OF THE SECTION].

The Senate is composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years, and divided into three classes, so that one class is chosen every second year. If vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies[2] [[2]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 3.].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State from which he shall be chosen[3] [[3]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 3.].

The House chooses its own Speaker, and other officers[4] [[4]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE V. § 2.]. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate, but without a vote except in case of equal division. The Senate

Figure 12a.

Text

[Preread] [Links] [Annotation List] [Add to wordlist] [Highlight/skip]

chooses its other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President[1] [[1]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 3.].

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be provided in each State by the legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing of senators[2] [[2]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 4.].

It is provided by law that representatives in Congress shall be chosen in single districts[3] [[3]REV. STAT. U.S., § 23]; and that the elections shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November[4] [[4]REV. STAT. U.S., § 25]. Vacancies are filled as may be provided by State laws[5] [[5]REV. STAT. U.S., § 26]. All votes for representatives in Congress must be by written or printed ballot, and all votes received or recorded contrary to this provision are of no effect[6] [[6]REV. STAT. U.S., § 27].

For the election of senators it is provided that the legislature of each State which is chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a senator[7] [[7]REV. STAT.

Text

[Add to wordlist] [Highlight/skip] [Advance] [Modes]

Representatives are apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed[1] [[1]U.S. CONSTITUTION, AMENDMENT 14, § 2. NOTE THE QUALIFICATION IN THE LATTER PART OF THE SECTION].

The Senate is composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years, and divided into three classes, so that one class is chosen every second year. If vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies[2] [[2]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 3.].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State from which he shall be chosen[3] [[3]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 3.].
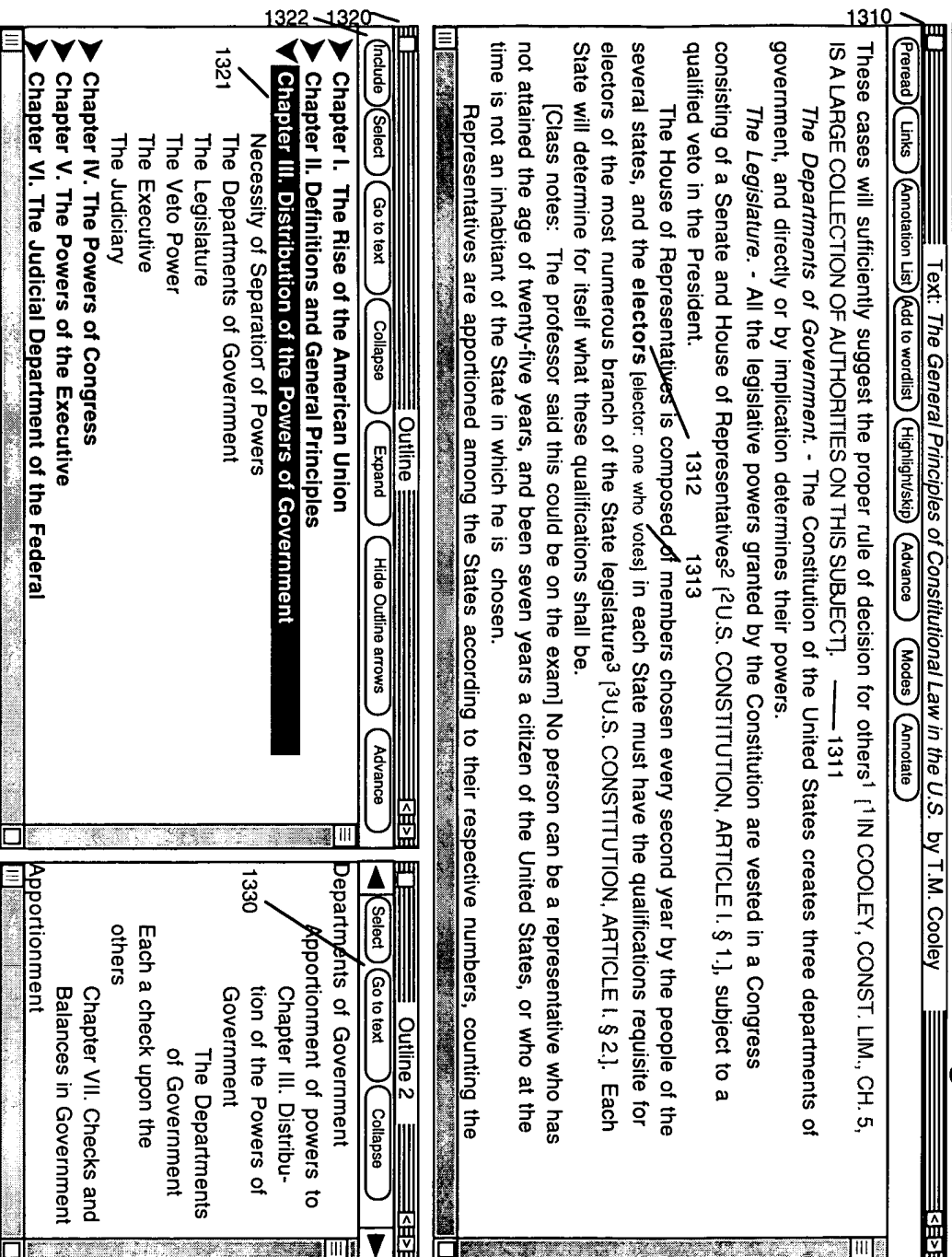
The House chooses its own Speaker, and other officers[4] [[4]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE V, § 2.]. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate, but without a vote except in case of equal division. The Senate

---

Figure 12b.

Figure 13.

Text: *The General Principles of Constitutional Law in the U.S.* by T.M. Cooley

(Preread) (Links) (Annotation List) (Add to wordlist) (Highlight/skip) (Advance) (Modes) (Annotate)

These cases will sufficiently suggest the proper rule of decision for others[1] [[1]IN COOLEY, CONST. LIM., CH. 5, IS A LARGE COLLECTION OF AUTHORITIES ON THIS SUBJECT]. —— 1311

The *Departments of Government*. - The Constitution of the United States creates three departments of government, and directly or by implication determines their powers.

The *Legislature*. - All the legislative powers granted by the Constitution are vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives[2] [[2]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 1.], subject to a qualified veto in the President.

The House of Representatives —— 1312 —— 1313 is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the **electors** [elector: one who votes] in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature[3] [[3]U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 2.]. Each State will determine for itself what these qualifications shall be.

[Class notes: The professor said this could be on the exam] No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, or who at the time is not an inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen.

Representatives are apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers, counting the

---

1322 1320

(Include) (Select) (Go to text) (Collapse) **Outline** (Expand) (Hide Outline arrows) (Advance)

Chapter I. The Rise of the American Union
Chapter II. Definitions and General Principles
Chapter III. Distribution of the Powers of Government
   Necessity of Separation of Powers
   1321   The Departments of Government
   The Legislature
   The Veto Power
   The Executive
   The Judiciary
Chapter IV. The Powers of Congress
Chapter V. The Powers of the Executive
Chapter VI. The Judicial Department of the Federal

(Select) (Go to text) (Collapse) **Outline 2**

Departments of Government
Apportionment of powers to
   Chapter III. Distribu-
   tion of the Powers of
   Government
1330
   The Departments
   of Government
Each a check upon the
others
   Chapter VII. Checks and
   Balances in Government
Apportionment

Figure 14.

File   Edit   Display   Annotate   Search   Audio   Windows   Help

Text: *The General Principles of Constitutional Law in the U.S.* by T.M. Cooley

(Preread) (Links) (Annotation List) (Add to wordlist) (Highlight/skip) (Advance) (Modes) (Annotate)

These cases will sufficiently suggest the proper rule of decision for others[1].

    The Departments of Government. - The **Constitution** of the United States creates three departments of government, and directly or by implication determines their powers.

    The Legislature. - All the legislative powers granted by the **Constitution** are vested in a **Congress** consisting of a **Senate** and **House of Representatives**[2], subject to a qualified **veto** in the **President.**

    The **House** of **Representatives** is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the **electors** in each State must have the qualifications requisite for **electors** of the most numerous branch of the State legislature[3]. Each State will determine for itself what these qualifications shall be.

1411

1412

[1] IN COOLEY, CONST. LIM., CH. 5, IS A LARGE COLLECTION OF AUTHORITIES ON THIS SUBJECT

[2] U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 1.

[3] U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 2.

(Include) (Select) (Go to text) (Collapse)   **Outline**   (Expand) (Hide Outline arrows) (Advance)

▼ **Chapter I. The Rise of the American Union**
▼ **Chapter II. Definitions and General Principles**
    Majority Rule
      elector
▼ **Chapter III. Distribution of the Powers of Government**
    The Legislature
      electors
      electors
    The Executive
      elector
          1450
▼ **Chapter IV. The Powers of Congress**

(Links) (Annotation List) (Add to wordlist)

  Text

U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 1.
All legislative powers granted herein shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I. § 2.
The House of Representatives shall be composed of members

Figure 15

File   Edit   Display   Annotate   Search   Audio   Windows   Help

1510

Text: *The General Principles of Constitutional Law in the U.S.* by T.M. Cooley

(Preread) (Links) (Annotation List) (Add to wordlist) (Highlight/skip) (Advance) (Modes) (Annotate)

These cases will sufficiently suggest the proper rule of decision for others[1].

The *Departments of Government*. - The Constitution of the United States creates three departments of government, and directly or by implication determines their powers.
——— 1511

The *Legislature*. - All the legislative powers granted by the Constitution are vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives[2], subject to a qualified veto in the President.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature[3]. Each State will determine for itself what these qualifications shall be.

No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States,

(Include) (Select) (Go to text) (Collapse) (Expand) (Hide Outline arrows) (Advance)

Outline

▼ **Chapter I. The Rise of the American Union**
▼ **Chapter II. Definitions and General Principles**
   Table 2.1. Powers of the federal government
   Table 2.2. Powers left to the States ———1521
▼ **Chapter III. Distribution of the Powers of Government**
▼ **Chapter IV. The Powers of Congress**
   Table 4.1. Powers specific to the Senate
   Table 2.1. Powers of the federal government
   Table 4.2. Powers specific to the House of Representatives
   Table 4.3. Implied powers of Congress
▼ **Chapter V. The Powers of the Executive**
▼ **Chapter VI. The Judicial Department of the Federal**

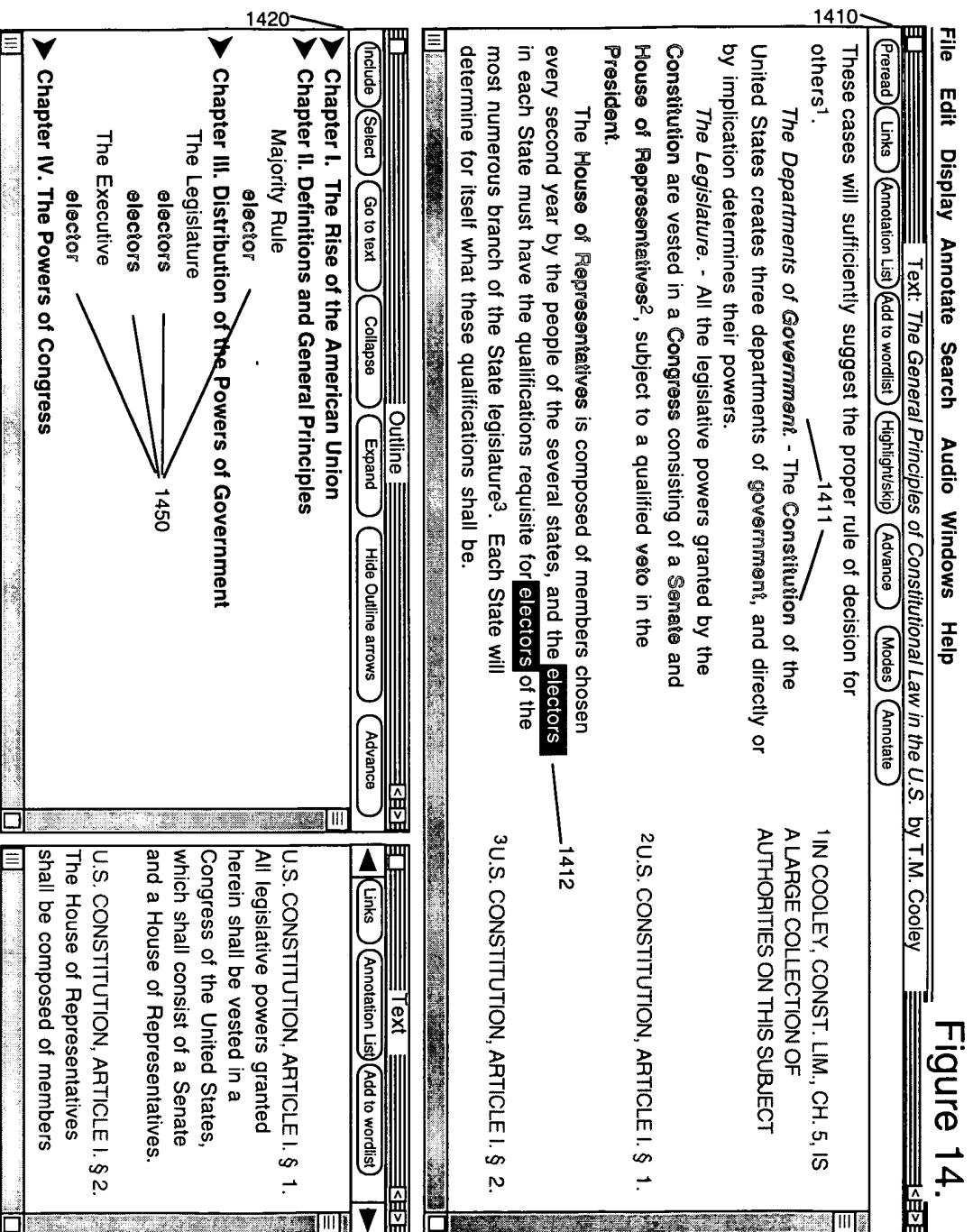1522 — 1520

(Links) (Annotation List) (Add to wordlist)

Text

[1] IN COOLEY, CONST. LIM., CH. 5, IS A LARGE COLLECTION OF AUTHORITIES ON THIS SUBJECT

[2] U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 1.

elector: one who votes

[3] U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 2.

Class notes: The professor said this could be on the exam

U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 1.
All legislative powers granted herein shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

U.S. CONSTITUTION, ARTICLE I, § 2.
The House of Representatives shall be composed of members